

The Confederate General ordered the inmates to vacate the house, the leager family moved out. When they came back, after the battle, they found the house riddled with bullets, one corner was badly damaged by a cannon ball and house was filled with wounded soldiers. The upstairs was used for a hospital for many days, and many of the soldiers died in the house.

The retreat of the Union forces after the battle was known as "Slay-ton's Retreat" and led to the composition of the old violin tune of the same name, which was composed by two Confederates soldiers, George B. Sutton and Robert Wolfenberger, who said they heard him trying to give the command to retreat, but couldn't say anything for stammering. It was reported afterwards, that the delay of the Union army, and failing to make the attack in the rear at the proper time was due to the fact that they found a barrel or two of good cider at the Nottingham home and wouldn't march a step until it was all consumed and their canteens filled. The unreasonable thing about the official reports of the battle of Top Allegheny is that perhaps 2000 soldiers on each side would stand and shoot at each other from daylight until 2:30 and only 20 killed on each side. But it will be remembered that the boys of the Blue and the Gray" who fought were amateurs in the art of warfare, and had not yet been drilled, and had not learned the military tactics of Jackson, Lee, and Grant. The shooting must have been at random, for the lumber company who cut the timber in that section found a number of trees half cut down by the cannon balls, these trees were said to be entirely out of the line of battle.

From: Pocahontas Times
from a history of Greenbank
written in 1934 by R. W. Brown
of Greenbank and pub. in the
times.

The experience of a soldier at the battle of Droop Mountain in 1863. A foot soldier marching through to take his stand at Droop Mountain passed near his home and his folks presented him with a fine boiled ham, which he placed in a knapsack and carried some twenty odd miles on a forced march to the battlefield where he had a few hours rest and was then involved in the battle. The Confederates retreated and marched until late at night when they called a halt just outside of Lewisburg. This soldier in 24 hours had walked over 50 miles and had fought a battle. Being ready for refreshments, he looked for his ham and found that there was nothing but a rock. Just before the battle, while he was taking a nap, some comrade had stolen his ham and replaced it with a rock weighing about the same number of pounds. It was this stone he had been defending against onslaught and which he had carried all these weary miles.

Pocahontas Times.

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Pocahontas Times.

William Young Sr. of Stony Creek who had neighbors fighting on both sides. Also many relatives and friends, attempted strict neutrality. For this he was made a victim of local animosities. He had some skill as a physician, and it became customary for the neighbors to call for his help during the dreadful epidemic of diphtheria and other camp diseases which swept the county during the war. It was while answering a call of mercy to a family living on Sevego that he was met at the Griffin place by a party of Confederate sympathizers and soldiers and put under arrest. He was first confined in the jail at Huntersville, thence conveyed favor, kinsman, the late Levi Gay, a Confederate soldier, was allowed to take him to Highland. Mr Young sickened and died during that same year in Alloby Prison in Richmond. His end was no doubt hastened by worry and grief over unjust imprisonment, as much as by necessary hardship endured by a prisoner of war, removed from the free environment of his beloved mountain country. He was by principle anti-slavery, and therefore classed as pro-federal.

Pocahontas Times
Aug. 8, 1918. Norman Price.

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Aug. 8, 1918. Norman Price.

CIVIL WAR ACTIVITIES IN POCAHONTAS

Terminating in Battle at White Sulphur

On August 21, 1863 Averill started to Huntersville and halted his main command at Frost, while some of his command drove the Confederates down Knapps Creek until they reached the Northwest passage between Huntersville and Minnehaha Springs. Here the Confederates took a stand in the canyon. Averill hearing about it at Frost, on the 22nd sent Gibson's Battalion down Knapps Creek to make it appear that it led the army. Then Averill with his main army crossed over into the Hills through the Shrader settlement. By this road Averill rode into the deserted village of Huntersville in the rear of the Confederates. A squadron of cavalry under Col. Ohley was sent to learn the whereabouts of the Confederates and found them retreating towards Warm Springs. They were overtaken and there was continual skirmishing until the Confederates were driven through the Ryder Gap into Virginia.

Camp Northwest near Huntersville was the first elaborate camp to be built in the Civil War. It was located on the White farm, and there were substantial log buildings, much equipment, and a lot of supplies there. The camp was burned on August 22, 1863. The commissary buildings, stores, cabins, blacksmith shop, wagons, rifles, and so forth were destroyed and a lot of plunder carried away. All the wheat and flour in the mill opposite J. A. Reed's house was also destroyed. That night the Federals camped at Huntersville and waited for two regiments that were marching to join them by way of Beverly and Marlinton. On the 25th Averill marched to Warm Springs and Col. Jackson and Gen. Jones retreated before him to Millboro. Averill rested that night and having cleared Pocahontas of the Confederate army, decided to do the same for Greenbrier County. He therefore turned south and marched into Greenbrier.

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Journal 11187
11-11-1865

To keep Pocahontas County clear of Confederates he sent back the 10th W. Va. to Camp at Marlins Bottom. It was the regiment of General Thomas M. Harris. It was his command that fired the last shot at Appomattox. After the war he served on the commission that tried the assassins of President Lincoln.

At the time he was in camp at Marlins Bottom, he has with him his twelve year old son, who has a horse of his own and who rode as the mascot of the "Tenth Legion". This twelve year old boy is none other than Hon. John T. Harris, the state clerk of the West Virginia senate and the most popular man in West Virginia.

From, West Virginia
Legislative Hand Book-1928

Spanish Hill 7
March 1867

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Brom, West Virginia
Legislative Hand Book-1928

William S. Bailey 2/24/40
Pocahontas Co.
Section 40-3

BATTLE CHEAT MOUNTAIN

September 13, 1861

The fortifications at Valley and Middle mountains were made because of a report by William Skewn, a lawyer at Huntersville, who furnished them with a map, and who pointed out that the railroad at Millboro was exposed to attack as well as the railroad at Staunton and that it was not as many miles distant by turnpike. Therefore, Robert E. Lee was sent to Pocahontas to put up fortifications at this place. He arrived at Valley Mountain on August 8, 1861. All histories say that his fortifications were on Valley Mountain. That in part is true for that was the pass that his troops watched, but his main camp was south of the pass through Middle Mt. and the signs there today show the greatest amount of work. Lee's troops were volunteers and amateurs in the art of war. There was a lot of sickness in his camp that summer. Almost all of Lee's troops, as well as other confederate troops in the county that summer 1861 were lowlanders from the cotton country. Many of them had never seen a mountain before. That was why the mountains got them. There were very few mountain men in camp.

The Confederate forces took up all of Greenbrier Valley. They had armies at Travelers Rest (Camp Barton) under the command of Loring. At Huntersville (Camp Northwest) at Marlinton and Top Alleganey. These troops came from all over the south. They had been rushed there owing to the fact that it soon became apparent the Virginia west of the Great divide was not going to put many soldiers into the field to aid secession.

At this time Robert E. Lee was a brigadier general of the Confederate troops and was ordered to the Greenbrier Valley to take command of the units there. General Loring out-ranked Lee, but took orders from him.

McClellan swept every thing before him for he had railroad transportation into the center of the state, while the confederates were gathering from the south by slow marching and wagon train over the endless mountains. By the middle of the summer, McClellan had a

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Robert E. Lee was a brigadier general of the Confederate troops and was promoted to major general in May to take command of the units there. General Loring out of the Valley moved to the front line.

McClellan's army of 30,000 men had a railroad station into the Valley. The troops were gathering from the south by slow marching over the endless mountains. By the middle of the summer, McClellan had a

large army in the Tygarts Valley at Elk Water. Here that army dug one of the biggest trenches and bunkers of the war to hold the road. To keep the fort from being flanked and surprised from behind, another army had made a most elaborate fortified camp at White's Top of Cheat on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This place also lent itself to easy defense. The road here passes through a gap between two beautiful hills, and the soldiers fortified both sides of the road.

The Union and Confederate forces faced each other for about two months, each waiting for the other to give battle. Finally, about the middle of September, Lee planned to attack the fortifications at Elkwater. Realizing that the pike was closed by the fortifications at White Top, the orders were that on the night of Sept. 13, (Some authorities say the 11th), the army from Camp Bartow were to climb Back Allegheny then leave the road and silently pass White Top through the spruce woods and to fall in behind these fortifications. A part of the army was to stay and watch the army at White Top to see that they were joining the other Union forces. The rest of the Army from Camp Bartow were to drop down into Tygarts Valley and march up stream and attack the Elkwater fortifications in the rear, while Lee marched down and attacked the front. Never was a battle better planned, and never was one worse executed, but Lee could not have known that the spruce woods on top of Cheat were like or he would not have expected an army of men to get through at night. Lee's camp was in hardwood territory where a man could easily walk through. But to take an army through the jungles of Cheat in the night was an unheard of project. There were dense growths of spruce something like a forest of tall trees that grew to the tops. There were many windfalls that could not be seen from the ground. There were great patches of laurel that even a Pecoskie bear could not climb. The ground was covered with a plant called hobblebush that made a thick mat over the ground. Also between Back Allegheny and Cheat was a strip of land covered with spruce that the sun could hardly penetrate. And in the harbors of these southern boys, the first snow of the winter began to fall that night, and then the men got into that dark morass through which Cheat River winds

large army in the Tygarte Valley at Elk Water. Here that army dug one of the bloodiest trenches and bunkers of the war to hold the road. To keep the fort from being flanked and surprised from behind, another army had made a most elaborate fortified camp at White's Top of Chest on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This place also lent itself to easy defense. The road here passes through a gap between two beautiful hills, and the soldiers fortified both sides of the road.

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Wm. S. Disney
at a point near the

its murky way they scattered. All sense of direction was lost. The soldiers were cold, lost and bewildered. They threw away their guns and engaged in a mad scramble to get out. Most of them found their way back to Camp Bartow or to Lee's camp, but it was several days before they were in shape to present a warlike front.

The attack of September 14, on Elkwater had failed because the mountains took a hand in it.

On the next day, Lee sent down from his Valley Mountain Camp a reconnoitering party under the command of Major John A. Washington. This party was sent to see if Loring had gotten across Cheat with his troops. They got to near the Federal breastworks and were fired upon. Major Washington was killed.

Lee evidently decided not to attack the Federals at either Elkwater or White Top. Anyway there was no more fighting that year on the Randolph and Pocahontas lines.

Here is a bit of history not found in any of the dispatches. It was told to Andrew Price when he taught school at Big Springs on the site of Lee's camp. Told by an eye witness: The summer of 1861 terminated in one of the biggest rains that ever fell in these mountains and produced one of the biggest floods ever known in these streams. This continued all night and at daybreak next morning both armies, Federal and Confederate had broken camp in the night and both were in headlong retreat.

The Confederates fled north up Old Field Fork of Elk and cut a timber barricade at the foot of Elk Mountain (This barricade played a part in other skirmishes later.)

The Federals, directed down Tygart's Valley turned east at Huttonsville and marched to Bartow and fought the battles at Bartow and Top Allegheny.

Lee and his army went to Richmond. When he found his summer work was over, he was inclined to believe the Confederate guide had misled his troops and led them in the wilderness. He was told by a certain young Pocahontas County man, who had

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Lee being stricken his army went to Richmond. When he found his summer work was a great mistake in the jungle, he was inclined to believe the guide had misled his troops and let them in the wilderness. It was if a certain young Pocahontas County man, who had

to guide them, would be hanged. But Lee must have learned that he had been at fault for ordering them to penetrate the Cheat thicket in the night for nobody was executed. (I have not been able to learn who the guide was). This material was taken from W. Va. HHS Book 1925 - from articles by Andrew Price.

When the spruce timber was cut from Cheat Mountain many years after the war, muskets, bayonets, and other articles were found where the army had cast them aside in their escape from the jungle.

In 1927 when the new highway over Middle and Valley Mountains (Seneca Trail) was being graded as Route 24, a great army dump pile was uncovered and all sorts of war trophies ranging from muskets to parts of cannons were found. These were left by Lee's first command in the Civil War.

Places in Pocahontas that were Lee's headquarters in 1861;

1. Valley and Middle Mountains
2. Meadow Bluff on Sept. 24.
3. Tail House at Marlins Bottom
4. At Sawell Mountain on Oct. 20

During the year 1861 all of Lee's activities were confined to W. Va. At Richard McNeel's farm near Mill Point, Mrs. McNeel, a Confederate sympathizer; prepared a fine meal, but Lee refused to eat it for fear of poison.

Lee's horse

When Lee was in the Greenbrier Valley, in 1861, he came across the best horse he had ever seen, the grey gliding, Traveler. Bred in the Little Levels of Pocahontas and trained in the Big Levels of Greenbrier Co. No better horse ever set foot to the road, though this region has produced its thousands like unto the far famed Traveler.

Journal of the
 1st Regt. S. C.
 Feb. 24. 1860



Union fortifications
 in Randolph County
 at

Muttonsville
 Elk Water
 Whites Top Shavers Fork

Confederate fortifications
 in Randolph County

Stanton & Parkersburg Turnpike
 Top of Allegheny
 Caney Bandwin
 Lees Fortifications
 E. Key
 Natural Bottom
 Millersville
 Shavers Fork



- Confederate Fortifications
- Federal Fortifications

James H. Adams	-----	10th West Virginia Infantry
John Adams	-----	" " "
John Adams	-----	" " "
Joseph Moore	-----	" " "
David Moore	-----	" " "
William Adkins	-----	Died 1861
William Hart	-----	" " "
Charles A. Hart	-----	" " "
James A. Hart	-----	Died 1861
James A. Hart	-----	" " "
James Johnson	-----	" " "
John C. Curry	-----	" " "
Thomas Akers	-----	" " "
William Outlip	-----	" " "
Jeremiah Sharp	Died in service	
Andrew Kellison		
James Keen	Died at Winchester Virginia	
William Duncan		
John Sharp		
Robert Arbogast		
Robert Arbogast	Died in service	
John A. Less		
Charles Arbogast	Died in service	
William Harrison		
Clark Grimes		
Abraham Sharp		
Peter Deverage		
William Duffield	- Died during war	
Clark Kellison	- Served under Sheridan, was also detached service on the western plains after the war. He received his discharge just in time to escape the Custer massacre	
William Kay	- Departed from the army below Richmond with others made his way home to Stony Creek	
William Kay	- Died at Wheeling during the war	
William Kay	- Went to Mo.	
William Kay	- After the war	
Edward Sharp	- Shot through hips. Died at Duncan & Lane	
William Sharp	- Wounded near William Gibson's on Elk. Died.	
William Sharp	- Shot by a scouting party near his home.	
William Sharp		
William Sharp	- Killed at Bulltown in Braxton Co.	
William Sharp	- Killed at Virginia Infantry	

John Taylor
James Duncan
Washington Moore
George Hollison
John Silva
Regester Moore
Francis Byrd
James Pyles
Ed Bowers

Taken from History of Pocahontas W. T. Price
" " List in Pocahontas Times
" " By Peter McCarty
" " A Scout in Youngs Co.
" " West Virginia Blue Book - 1928

I had already sent in
21 3rd West Virginia Cavalry
Captain Young's Co. of Scouts
Captain Aller's Co. of Scouts

Two of the sons of Thomas Brannon were Cavalrymen, and took part in
the battle of Droop Mountain but I have not been able to get their
name.

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1. from History of ... I. Price
2. 1st in ... times
3. By Peter ...
4. ... in ...
5. ... 1928

That already sent in
"The Great" Virginia Cavalry
"The Great" Co. of Scouts
"The Great" Co. of Scouts

4. The sons of Louis Mayer were "avaluators, and took part in the sale of 20000 pounds of it I have not been able to get their

POCAHONTAS COUNTY - CHAPTER 4 - Section 4b - 3

Confederate Soldiers of Pocahontas

Arbogast, Jacob - killed at Fort Jones

Arbogast, Washington - died in 1864 from wounds received at Spottsylvania.

Abridge, John - killed at Gettysburg

Abridge, Allan - Given an honorable discharge. Their father killed for being a Confederate sympathizer.

Ashford, Casburn,

Arbogast, J. C. - Captain of the Greerbank company of 31st Va. Infantry

Arbogast, George -

Arbogast, James

Arbogast, John A. Died in 1861 at the Minnehaha Springs

Bazzard, Jackson - Died in battle of Dry Creek

Beverage, Levi (

Beverage, Joseph (These were brothers and all returned from the war)

Beverage, Jacob (

Beverage, John J. Wounded

Beverage, Joel Early - Died in service.

Beverage, Charles Woods - returned

Beverage, W. B. - - -

Beverage, W. B. - - -

Beverage, Isaac Warwick - - -

Beverage, Isaac Warwick - - -

Beverage, W. B. - - -

Beverage, W. B. - - -

Beverage, W. B. - - - died in 1864

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Bever, Edwin - - -

Bever, Elliott - - -

Bever, Lawrence Zarwink - - -

Bever, Lawrence Zarwink - - -

Bever, John G - - -

Bever, James - - -

Bever, John - - - died in 1864

Ch 4 - Sep. 45 - 3

Shaw, William - Captain of Stony Creek Militia.

Shaw, George - A faithful soldier

Shaw, Andrew - Died a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware

Shaw, Thomas -

Shaw, George -

Shaw, George - Died of wounds during the war.

Shaw, John - Among the last soldiers killed at Appomattox 1865

Shaw, Robert - Died in the war.

Shaw, James - Lost an arm in battle

Shaw, John - Wounded at Fisher's Hill

Shaw, Charles - " " "

Shaw, George - Killed in battle - 1864

Shaw, James

Shaw, Clark -

Shaw, George B -

Shaw, Thomas

Shaw, James - Under the command of Gen. Kirby Smith in the southwest. After the war he went to Iowa, from there went to the Dakotas on a trapping expedition, and later settled in Dakota. He was with Reno's Command when Custer's Company was destroyed in 1876.

Shaw, A. J. -

Shaw, Richard

Shaw, William

Shaw, John - Died at Striding Springs in 1862

Shaw, George - Died at Fort Republic

Shaw, James - Wounded near Elkton in 1879.

Shaw, John - Killed in battle at Appomattox 1865.

Shaw, George - Killed in battle at Appomattox 1865.

Dr. el, Israel (These two were from Clover Lick, both survived the war.

Friel, John L (

Calford, John - Wounded at Gettysburg, died at Richmond soon after at Chimboroe Hospital.

Dr, Robert K. -

Ge, Robert K. -

Gay, Samuel M. - Wounded at Strasburg, Va.

Conger, Godfrey - Took part in some of the biggest battles of the war. Were at home on furlough and called by Joe C. Gay to take part in (battle of Duncan's Lane.

Gum, John E. -

Gum, John E. J. Captain in Jacob W. Marshall's Co. Once when he was at his home near Clover Lick on furlough he and other Confederate soldiers were at the home of Woods Poage, suddenly I. W. Allen and a company of his scouts began firing on them from the top of a hill near the house. They ran for the woods but Gum seeing he was going to be overtaken, dropped to the ground and lay still when the next shot was fired. As the pursuers passed by they said "Well, we got one of them," and ran on after the others. So Gum escaped. Gum and Allen lived within a mile of each other.

Har, John - 62nd Va.

Har, John - Wounded Spottsylvania.

Har, John - of Greenbank Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, was again at liberty. A third time at Winchester. At Cold Harbor he had his mustache shaved off by a minnie ball. He was twice a prisoner of war. Captured the first time at Uriah Hevener's in 1861 and paroled. Second time taken at his home on Back Mountain in Oct. 1864 and taken to Charleston.

Har, John - Died at Port Republic

Har, John - Lost, a prisoner of war.

Har, John -

Har, John -

Har, John -

Har, John -

Har, John -

a prisoner of war.

Mr. el, Israel (These two were from Clover Lick, both survived the war.

Friel, John L (

Gallford, John - Wounded at Gettysburg, died at Richmond soon after at Chimberoye Hospital.

Gay, Robert N. -

Gay, Robert N. -

Gay, Robert N. - Wounded at Strasburg, Va.

Gay, Robert N. - Took part in some of the biggest battles of the war. Was at home on furlough and called by Joe C. Gay to take part in (battle of Duncan Lane.

Gum, John B. -

Gum, John B. - Captain in Jacob W. Marshall's Co. Once when he was at his home near Clover Lick on furlough he and other Confederate soldiers were at the home of Woods Poage, suddenly I. W. Allen and a company of his scouts began firing on them from the top of a hill near the house. They ran for the woods but Gum seeing he was going to be overtaken, dropped to the ground and lay still when the next shot was fired. As the pursuers passed by they said "Well, we got one of them," and ran on after the others. So Gum escaped. Gum and Allen lived within a mile of each other.

Gum, John B. - 62nd Va.

Gum, John B. - Wounded Spottsylvania.

Gum, John B. - of Greenbank Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, was again at liberty. A third time at Winchester. At Cold Harbor he had his mustache shaved off by a minnie ball. He was twice a prisoner of war. Captured the first time at Urich Heavers in 1861 and paroled. Second time taken at his home on Back Mountain in Oct. 1864 and taken to Charles City.

Gum, John B. - Died at Port Republic

Gum, John B. - Laid, served through the war.

a prisoner of war.

... died during war.

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... died of wounds received in 7 day fight around Richmond. Buried near Greenwood Tunnel, Va.

... Captured near Richmond in 1862. Never heard from again.

... Taken prisoner. Died Camp Chase, Ohio.

... While on picket at the Rapidan River, he joked with the others and as he stuck out his foot, in an instant his ankle was shattered by a minnie ball. He was taken to a hospital and doing well, but he ate too much of the good things brought by some ladies. One of few conf. killed by kindness.

... Died in war in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He wrote from Bunker Hill on Aug. 1, 1864 to his cousin Harrie McLaughlin in which he tells of much marching and fighting since May 4, and states further that the troops are very much exhausted by these fatiguing marching and hopes they can rest awhile. He further says "I am sorry to inform you that both your brothers are taken prisoners, and the whole of the 25th Regiment excepting 14 have been taken. You ought to be thankful they are prisoners instead of being killed, as there have so many poor soldiers fallen this summer. I think a prisoner now is much better off than we poor men that have to fight and march so much. At least I know they are in less danger" It goes on to say he has not written sooner because they have not stopped long enough to write.

...

... Captain of Nicholas ... the time of the battle of Broop ... Confederate soldier was at home on a leave of absence. During the battle he climbed up ... one side was engaged his ... half brother, ... along the dead and wounded, ... prisoners. Presently he saw ... it was that he was ... to

... died during war.

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...

More, James C. - died of wounds received in 7 day fight around Richmond. Buried near Oranwood Tunnel, Va.

More, William - Captured near Richmond in 1862. Never heard from again.

More, John - Taken prisoner. Died Camp Chase, Ohio.

More, James H. - Lett., While on picket at the Rapidan River, he joked with the others and as he stuck out his foot, in an instant his ankle was shattered by a minnie ball. He was taken to a hospital and doing well, but he ate too much of the good things brought by some ladies. One of few conf. killed by kindness.

More, Mr. Jacob - Died in war, in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He wrote from Bunker Hill on Aug. 1, 1864 to his cousin Fannie McLaughlin in which he tells of much marching and fighting since May 4, and states further that the troops are very much exhausted by these fatiguing marching and hopes they can rest awhile. He further says "I am sorry to inform you that both your brothers are taken prisoners, and the whole of the 25th Regiment excepting 14 have been taken. You ought to be thankful they are prisoners instead of being killed, as there have so many poor soldiers fallen this summer. I think a prisoner now is much better off than we poor men that have to fight and march so much. At least I know they are in less danger" It goes on to say he has not written sooner because they have not stopped long enough to write.

...

... the time of the battle of Droop ...
... during the battle began to ...
... On one side was engaged his ...
... the other side his half brother ...
... McKeever knowing that ...
... and wounded, was then ...
... usually he saw McKeever ...
... was that ...
... to ...
... to ...

father and she has written poems about the meeting of these two brothers and "her father's experience in prison."

- 1. Jacob W. - He raised and commanded a very efficient company of mounted infantry. He was later one of the promoters of Marlinton as an active member of the Pocahontas Developing Co.
- 2. Daniel H. - Captured in 1863. Taken to Camp Chase. Remained there until the close of the war. Came back broken in health. Died of consumption in 1869.
- 3. John B. - Returned
- 4. William A. G. - Went into battle of Seven Pines against his captain's advice. Overcome with fatigue. Developed pneumonia and died.
- 5. Ezekeel - Slain at Gettysburg
- 6. Sampson L. - Returned
- 7. James G. Killed June 1864 near New Hope, Va.
- 8. Robert
- 9. D. E. - Co. F Bath Cavalry
- 10. B. D. - Co. F. " "
- 11. John - Co. F. " "
- 12. A. E. - Co. F. " "
- 13. " " - Co. F. " "
- 14. " " - Captain of a company of mounted Infantry
- 15. " " - " "
- 16. " " - " "
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- 1 Jacob W. - He raised and commanded a very efficient company of mounted infantry. He was later one of the promoters of Marlinton as an active member of the Pocahontas Developing Co.
- 2 Samuel H. - Captured in 1863. Taken to Camp Chase. Remained there until the close of the war. Came back broken in health. Died of consumption in 1869.
- 3 John B. - Returned
- 4 William A. G. - Went into battle of Seven Pines against his captain's advice. Overcome with fatigue. Developed pneumonia and died.
- 5 Ezeor - Slain at Gettysburg
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- 9 D. E. - Co. F Bath Cavalry
- 10 F. - Co. F. " "
- 11 John - Co. F. " "
- 12 A. E. - Co. F. " "
- 13 F. - Co. F. " "
- 14 I - Captain of a company of mounted Infantry
- 15 -
- 16
- 17 died during war
- 18
- 19 after the war at Washington, D. C.
- 20
- 21
- 22

... - These 5 men were brothers. There was another brother enlisted but do not know his name.

... - Clerk of Circuit Court after the war.

Price, ... - A Leiu. Died near Warrenton, Va. Shot down as he topped a ^{small} hill.

Price, ... - Lost his life while on a scout.

Price, ... - After prisoner at Manover Junction. Died at Point Lookout July 6, 64.

Price, ... -

Price, William T. -

Price, John Calvin -

Price, ... -

Price, Samuel D. -

In the summer of 1864 the Union troops called at the home of James Atlas Price.

The first indication that the family had was the sound of the wooden lattice of the

door being pulled, calling. They looked out and the whole country from the house to the

river was visible. There were Confederate soldiers in uniform in the house; James H. Price

John ... Price, J. Woods Price and David Kennison. They ran. Kennison fell down

and was taken to prison. Woods Price was pursued to the big sycamore at

the ... as he ran, he dodged behind this tree and as his pursuer came around

he ... and cut a furrow across his brow, whereupon the Union soldier

... was ... J. Calvin Price and James H. Price took to the river.

... but Calvin Price was shot in the thigh and it looked like

... to assist him, but before he could reach the

... soldier who had fired the shot, went into the water and

... Price was ...

... He was

... to

... and, ...

... to

These 5 men were brothers. There was another brother enlisted but do not know his name.

Clerk of Circuit Court after the war.

Fraser, 1/2 - A Lulu. Died near Warrenton, wa. Shot down as he topped a hill. small

1. John A. - Lost his life while on a scout.

P. O. # 4709 U. - 1st PRISONER at Hanover Junction. Died at Point Lookout July 6, 64.

5-1-60, 11:25 AM

Price, William T. -

הערה: אין צורך להוסיף

• • • • •

Page 10 of 10

■ In the summer of 1964 the Union troops called at the home of James Atlas Price.

"The first irritation that the family had was the sound of the women later of the

They were all sitting on the porch, looking out at the whole country from the house to the

10. On 11 June 1964, there were Confederate soldiers in uniform in the house; James H. Price

Price, J. Woods Price and David Kennison. They ran. Kennison fell down

* 2 1/2 miles to a small town. Woods Zilio was pursued to the big sycamore at

James Han, he dodged behind this tree and as his pursuer came around

... a narrow across his brow, whereon the Union soldier

associated. J. Calvin Price and James H. Price took to the river.

...and the skin was shot in the thigh and it looked like

* [redacted] returned to assist him, but before he could reach the

* "A person who had fired the shot, went into the water and

[illegible]

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair and views the screen through a mirror. The screen displays the target (a red dot) and the starting position (a green dot). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting position. The distance between the starting position and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting position to the target. The distance between the starting position and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting position to the target. The distance between the starting position and the target is 10 cm.

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 - q E x$$

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1. 7. - 1.1.1. at Cold Harbor

1.1.1. all, MARCH -

Wagner, William Henry - He was in the engagement at Winchester and when the battle was over 17 bullet holes were found in his clothing but he did not get a scratch. Took part in all the battles of his company, except Gettysburg. Was in the hospital at that time. Killed at Ketches Run Feb. 6, 1865.

Wagner, R. A. - Took part in all the engagements except when wounded.

Wagner, Peter D. - Prisoner at Camp Chase. Released July 1865. He in a large measure restored Travelers' House from the devastation of war.

Wagner, John - Selected by Col Rust of the 3rd Arkansas Reg. to go with him, as a guide into the Federal fortifications at Whites Top of Cheat. They arrived, got into the camp, learned the position of the defense, but the attack was not made because of high water.

Wagner, George -

Warrick, James W. Jr., - Supt. of schools after the war.

Warrick, John Andrew - *From 1926 Blue Book. All other taken from History of Pennsylvania. - Price except for 2 or 3 from Penn. Index.

1. 7. - Killed at Cold Harbor

1. 11. 1862 -

Young, William Henry - He was in the engagement at Winchester and when the battle was over 17 bullet holes were found in his clothing but he did not get a scratch. Took part in all the battles of his company, except Gettysburg. Was in the hospital at that time. Killed at Ketches Run Feb. 6, 1865.

Young, E. A. - Took part in all the engagements except when wounded.

Yeager, Peter D. - Prisoner at Camp Chase. Released July 1865. He in a large measure restored Travelers' repose from the devastation of war.

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Young, George -

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Yarrier, John Andrew *From 1926 Blue Book. All other taken from History of Potomac
- Price except for 2 or 3 from Potomac lines.

Sept. 5, 1907
 L. Va.
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County of ...
 State of ...

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

I'm giving this history of Travellers Rest because so much fighting or marching of soldiers took place in this section of Pocahontas)

About 150 years ago John Yeager came to the upper Greenbrier Valley from Pennsylvania near Lancaster. He settled on the East Fork of Greenbrier River at Travellers Rest. He took many thousands of acres in what was known as the German settlement. Among the neighbors were John Slaven, Abraham Burner, Moses Smith, and Abraham Arbogast.

One of the sons of John Yeager, who married a Hull, was Andrew who married Elizabeth Dilley. Along in the 1820's Andrew came into the homestead, Travellers Rest. In 1861 he refused to go to Highland County, and the tavern house was burned by the Federal troops from Indiana regiments under General Milroy, camped on Shavers Fork Mountain. The same year Andrew Yeager died of typhoid fever in Highland County. Peter B. Yeager, the son of Andrew, was a Confederate soldier. He spent a long time as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Upon his return from prison he restored in a large measure the pioneer home and tavern.

About fifteen years ago Brown B. Beard, a great-great grandson of John Yeager the pioneer, added much in the way of improvements and modern conveniences to the restored house.

From earliest times Travellers Rest was a popular stopping place for the traveling public but it came into its own as a regular stage coach stop and stage line upon the completion of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike by Col. ... in the late 1830's and early 1840's. ... soldiers who refused to America after Waterloo, and ... was one of the heavily traveled ... in their wagons; ... citizens from

Page 1 of 1
 Date: 10/10/10
 Author: J. L. S.
 Title: 10

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About 150 years ago John Yeager came to the upper Greenbrier Valley from Pennsylvania near Lancaster. He settled on the East Fork of Greenbrier River at Travellers Rest. He took many thousands of acres in what was known as the German settlement. Among the neighbors were John Slaven, Abraham Burner, Moses Kuchin, and Abraham Arbogast.

One of the sons of John Yeager, who married a Hull, was Andrew who married Elizabeth Dilley. Along in the 1820's Andrew came into the homestead, Travellers Rest. In 1851 he refused to Highland County, and the tavern house was burned by the Federal troops from Indiana regiments under General Milroy, camped on Shavers Chest Mountain. The same year Andrew Yeager died of typhoid fever in Highland County. Peter B. Yeager, the son of Andrew, was a Confederate soldier. He spent a long time as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Upon his return from prison he restored in a large measure the pioneer home and tavern.

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Robert M. Hays, in the late 1830's and early 1840's. It was a favorite stopping place for soldiers who refused to America after Waterloo, and for many other soldiers. This turnpike was one of the heavily traveled roads from east to west, used by emigrants going west in their wagons;

and from the west to and from Washington; citizens from

...to a 4 from Richmond. Travellers Repose was a regular stop,
and ever a popular one, for its food and hospitality.

What an interesting thing the old tavern register would now be with its
autographs of those who stopped there in stage coach days. But it is supposed
the old book went up in flames when the house was burned during the war.
Senator Henry Clay was a familiar figure in the neighborhood. He was a special
friend of Col John Slaven whose plantation was where Durbin now stands, a few
miles below Travellers Repose. The senator maintained a hunting camp in "The
Narrows" between Durbin and the Tannery at Frank. Governor Joe Johnson and Stone-
wall Jackson also traveled the Staunton & Parkersburg Pike and often stopped
over at the home of John Slaven to enjoy trout and venison. During the war,
his home was also burned and the family's happy life came to an end.

Abram Pierce, the bitter writer, was a boy soldier with Milroy on Cheat
Mountain. He writes of some of his experiences in this section during the war.
Other writers familiar with Travellers Repose were Fowler Croxon and Hargansheimer.
It is the land of "Tol'able David", a one time popular moving picture.

The Confederate war camp, Bartons, was at Travelers Repose. One fall day in
1861 Milroy brought his army down from Shavers Cheat Mountain to fight an artillery
battle at Camp Barton, and then marched them back again. Old soldiers said this
battle was a record so far as their experience of four years of real war went, in
that more powder was burned for the number of men killed.

Later, the later, General Milroy was repulsed with heavy losses when he
fought General Edward Jackson at Camp Allegheny. This battle was six miles from
Travellers Repose but still on Yeager land.

General Jackson passed through Travelers Repose with his army in his sweep
from the Kanawha Valley to the fall of 1863, to fight the Battle of Droop
Mountain.

The war let the place go out of business, for a generation the
road was almost a dead end highway. By Travelers Repose became a local road.
It was a road to the industrial centers and towns to

convenient to A 4 from Richmond. Travellers Repose was a regular stop, and ever a popular one, for its food and hospitality.

What an interesting thing the old tavern register would now be with its autographs of those who stopped there in stage coach days. But it is supposed the old book went up in flames when the house was burned during the war. Senator Henry Clay was a familiar figure in the neighborhood. He was a special friend of Col John Slaven whose plantation was where Durbin now stands, a few miles below Travellers Repose. The senator maintained a hunting camp in "The Narrows" between Durbin and the Tannery at Frank. Governor Joe Johnson and Stonewall Jackson also traveled the Staunton & Parkersburg Pike and often stopped over at the home of John Slaven to enjoy trout and venison. During the war, his home was also burned and the family's happy life came to an end.

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General Averill passed through Travelers Repose with his army in his sweep from the Shenandoah Valley to the fall of 1863, to fight the Battle of Droop.

The war put the stage coach out of business, for a generation the stage coach was a thing of the past. By Travelers Repose became a local road. The road was a main highway for a long time. It was a main highway for a long time. It was a main highway for a long time. It was a main highway for a long time.

velop near the old stage stop.

The Postoffice Department in 1855 wrote a letter of complaint to Jim Trotter, stage coach driver, over his delay in getting the mail across Cheat Mountain west of Travelers Repose. His terse reply was in these words: If the gable end of hell could blow out and rain fire and brimstone for forty days and forty nights it would not be sufficient to melt the snow drifts on Cheat Mountain.

Louise McNeill has written poems about this incident and about Travellers Repose. I quote them here merely to show how well she describes real incidents in her native Pocahontas. These of course could not be published without permission.

JED KANE

The Gayley mail was overdue,
Then Jed who was to drive it through
Cheat Mountain Pass to Staunton Run
Got special word from Washington
In which a postal clerk inquired
Why Mr. Kane who had been hired
To drive the course at post haste rate
Was not in yet, though three months late.

And now on a high-glaze marble wall
In the postal building Jed Kanes mural
Hangs framed in silver: "Respected Sir,
You ask the reason and this be here-
If the gable end blew out of mail
Straight into the drifts of a snow that fell
Last fall on the snow's L. R. point of Cheat
It would take till Easter for brimstone heat.
" Well a month, so I remain

velop near the old stage stop.

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You ask the reason and this be here-
If the globe and blew out of hell
Straight into the drifts of a snow that fell
Last fall on the ran's horn point of Cheat
It would take till Easter for brimstone heat.
" Well a So I remain

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Vivid Description of Droop Mountain Battle Reprinted From Pen of Andrew Price

Historic Battlefield Is Converted Into State Park

On a bleak day last November, State and National officials together with a large group of State citizens gathered at the Droop Mountain battlefield in Pocahontas County—22 years after Union

forces had won the battle. The day was cold and the wind was from the north. The soldiers who had fought the battle were now old men, and their faces were lined with the marks of age and war. They were gathered together in a large hall, and they were listening to the story of the battle as it was told by a man who had been there.

men who fell there. The boys in blue were absent. One member of the G. A. R. Pocahontas section died in

the battle. He was the last of his kind in the county. He was a brave man, and he was a good man. He was a member of the G. A. R. and he was a member of the Pocahontas section.

on the mountain

range of the mountain. A battery was placed on

and Harpersville on
com and there Aver-

was at Martins Bottom, at the
Greenleaf bridge. Hartselle
of the pike between the Levels and the
county seat ran by Martins Bot-

DOW CALLED MARLTON. So on Wed
nesday there was a horse race
& was won by 2:15 PM.

Federal troops, marching in a half circle to the north of the field. Here in the way the celebration was a real

to the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st Cavalry, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, Co. W. P. Thompson. 2nd Virginia Cavalry, Co. W. P. Thompson. 2nd Virginia Cavalry, Co. W. P. Thompson.

[illegible][illegible]

For no reason so far as I can discover, he was removed from his command for only charged that it was to be a surprise attack on the enemy.

2. **Case Study**

She has off at school at
the beginning of each week
and she has more in
the middle of each week but I
am not sure if it is one way

... was the command with the
... in 1863, in September 22,
... fought twenty battles.
... the ending of the Battle
... the ... the ...
... the ... the ...
... the ... the ...

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Flower Lick
Pocahontas Co. W. Va.

C. T. BY W. C. I.
FEBRUARY

PO March 11

These soldiers were not pensioned or rewarded like the rest of
the army, yet his services were of great peril and importance. They
were in service about fourteen months.

In April 1864 the state guards were organized and took charge of
the defense of West Virginia and in May 1864 the entire force of the
militia of West Virginia was on the move into Virginia to report
to General Hunter at Staunton. From that time to the end of the war
they fought east of the mountains.

The policy of West Virginia during the last year of the war was
entrusted entirely to the state guards. Yet they have been ignored.
The Southern states have taken very good care of destitute
soldiers. But very few of these from Pocahontas ever received
a pension.

These guards had all the standing of regular sworn defenders
of the state, and were authorized by law to lay down their lives for
the state.

Shelby County - State Guards - Adjutant or mustering officers;

W. C. Person - Comm. August 8, 1861

W. C. Person - Commissioned September 30, 1863

W. C. Person

W. C. Person - Comd. Company 14, 1865

W. C. Person - Commissioned as Captain August 29, 1864

W. C. Person - 1864-1865

Clark Gilley (in the Blue Book this name is listed as Martin C. but he was usually known as Clark)

William Ay
John Benson
Jonathan Rifkin
Jesse Gregory
Norman Griles
William Hannah
Aaron Zee
Clayton Williams
John Hollison
William Kennison
Peter McCarty
William McCarty
George W. McKeever
Harold Moore
Eugene Moore
Emerson Moore
Irma Moore
Washington Neff
Henry Neff
Jeffett Puck
George Rogers
James L. Rodgers (R)

a the Sharp
 Henry Sharp
 John W. Simms
 F. A. Smith
 John W. "unless
 Nathan Sharp
 Columbus Silver
 William Simmons

 "unless
 William W. "unless
 Nathan Smith

1. Allen's Pocomoke Scouts
 2. I. Walton Allen - Commissioned
 3. of Pocomoke County Scouts to rank April 4, 1864
 4.

Martin H. Addison
 Dr. George
 Dr. Duffess
 Dr. Y
 Dr. Grant
 Dr. Green
 Dr. C
 Dr. H
 Dr. E

Kate Hinkle
William Johnson
John William Hlin
Joseph Kapp
Christopher Silva
John Slaten
David Sullivan
Mark A. Walsh
Clifford A. Wall
A. B. A. A. A.
A. B. A. A. A.
A. B. A. A. A.
A. B. A. A. A.
A. B. A. A. A.
A. B. A. A. A.

William Ay
John Gibson
Jonathan Griffin
Jesse Gregory
For an Griles
William Hannah
Aaron Bee
George Williams
John Bellison
William Kennison
Peter McCarty
William McCarty
George W. McKeever
Aaron Moore
Eaton Moore
Eaton Moore
Eaton Moore
Washington Neff
Henry Bush
Coffett Bush
George Rogers

a tin Sharp
 peary sharp
 John W. Sharp
 P. A. Smith
 John W. Sharpless
 Winton Sharp
 Columbus Silver
 William Simmons

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1. Mr. H. H. Harrison
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Kate Mickle
William Johnson
John Vale Hlin
Joseph Sapp
Christoper Silva
John Watson
David Sullivan
Mary A. Smith
Edith M. Hall
A. B. Smith
Robert L. Smith
William W. Smith
John W. Smith

... a week past in the
... are, but so far I have not been able to get a list
... in his ... any.

Allen Miller was a sworn in Union soldier, but did not always
... himself in an honorable way. In fact, he was one of the most
... of the bushackers, shooting at people who were his nearest
... people who had befriended him many times, stealing when ever
... and ... etc., that he wished to have, he shot and wounded
... again. Before the war he had stayed over night many times at the
... and had partaken of their hospitality. Things like
... that were done by him and others did more than anything else to
... the hatred the Confederates of this county felt against the Yankees.

Allen's home is less than a mile from where I was born. I remember
... and have been at his home many times. The old log house still
... and was used as a dwelling until about three years ago.

Allen never was able to win back the respect of his
... or even to this day people of this section of the county have
... to say about him. Almost every one can tell of some
... shooting at some member of their family, stealing
... the milk out of their dairies. It was just un-
... that a man like that should be put in a
... like that. Of course many of the soldiers practiced
... taken of with so much bitterness as

... a week past in the
... but so far ... not been able to get a list

... in his ...

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Journal of History
Clover Lick, Mo.

Pocahontas County

June 27, 1940

Chapter 4 section 4

NANCY HART THE CONFEDERATE SPY SPENT HER LAST DAY
IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY

In Roane County, during the Civil War, was a band of Guerrillas who were not regular soldiers and to this band belonged Percy Connally. Many deaths were blamed to him and it became a matter of prime importance with the Union forces to get rid of Connally. To this same band belonged Nancy Hart. She was a girl in her twenties, black eyed, of medium height, of modern education, very active and very beautiful. She was a Confederate bred in the bone. She was the eyes of this local army. Connally's death caused the little army to disintegrate and the soldiers found their way into the regular Confederate army, but Nancy Hart continued to be of great service to the army as a spy.

She was captured and held as a spy in the jail at Summeraville. After a time the soldiers guarding her grew careless and underestimated the danger of their charge. She was allowed some freedom about the jail yard, and she talked freely to the soldiers. One night she approached one of the guards and engaged him in conversation. She was allowed to see his pistol that he carried. When she secured the pistol she shot him and made her escape. She fled to the mountain and she was not taken again.

Nancy Hart married Joshua Douglas, and they settled in

the great mountain wilderness around the head of Spring Creek and but for one more tragedy she rounded out a peaceful and contented life in her mountain home.

In 1860 the country rang with the news of the killing of Thomas Reed by Kenos Douglas. Douglas lay in a laurel patch for five weeks in the dead of winter, but was captured and given a life sentence. Kenos was a son of Joshua and Nancy Hart Douglas. This is the story of a heroine of the Civil War.

From--1926 Blue Book

By---Andrew Price

(I have made considerable inquiry about this woman and as near as I can find out she lived Pocahontas and the Reeds lived in Greenbrier, and for that reason the trial was held at Lewisburg.)

THE REEDS IN DOUGLASS

... of Harper's Ferry bought wool in this county in ... he spent Sunday in Marlinton. Held family ... did not kneel. He sat in his chair talking to ... deeply religious man who would not travel on ...

From--1926 Blue Book

By - Andrew Price

Jasmita o. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
June 26, 1940
Chapter 4 section 5

THE COMING OF JAMES HENRY G. WILSON TO MARLINTON

About the year 1894, the Priests one day received a letter from
ilse in England saying he was just out of collage, of
athletic turn, with a thousand pounds capital, and would like
to obtain footing in the United States. They wrote him to
come and see for himself. About the first of September he came
with his boxes, driving through from Belington in a spring
wagon he had chartered there; a little drive of 70 miles.
He had lost his way and suffered exhaustion. The right way
would have been to come to Millboro, Va. where he could have
stopped here in 16 miles and his boxes would have come by cover
on train trains that ran summer and winter.

But he found comfortable quarters and an understanding
people. He even found a countryman already stopping here. The
evening they made a bet. Wilson bet the other that he,
the other, would win a hundred bass before winter set
in. He won the bet to the astonishment of every
one. The people of Marlinton knew how to deal with Englishmen.
The rules: ask no prying questions, give him a bed
and a small hand tub to bathe in, and the world is
his. This way that James Henry G. Wilson came to
Marlinton where he spent the rest of his life. He was first out
played on the *Rugby* football team, he
was successful. He got stuck with a horse

the ss. after he arrived, a kind of an outlaw among horses,
heavy on his feet and with a mean disposition. Wilson changed
his name to Satan. Afterwards when he had become an expert ri-
to he was he acquired Toby the beautiful corral, and the dog
Major. The trio were known and welcome far and wide.

From-Blue Book--1928

By---Andrew Price

Justice S. Talley
Clover Lick, E. Va.
Dec 21 1862

Dear Sir
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 19th inst.

This was a decisive battle in that it
expelled the Confederates from that
section of N. Va. and from there on
to the end of the war.

I am, Sir, a Veteran and Officer
of the same History by
Colonel William S. Malcom
U. S. Army

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WONDERFUL SCENIC VIEWS AND FLASHES
OF AMERICAN HISTORY

by Colonel William S. Valaren,
U. S. ARMY

BATTLE OF DROOP MOUNTAIN

Droop Mtn

One day as you go bowling along over the Seneca Trail
Route 219 enjoying the scenic beauties of West Virginia you
will come to a roadside marker, about thirty miles north of
Martinsburg, which informs you that you are nearing "Droop Mountain
Battlefield." A little further on you will see the massive
granite portals, constructed by the State Conservation Commission
in the 1930s, which mark the entrance to this historic spot--
a place where brothers crossed swords in mighty conflict for a
cause in which each one of them believed.

Now, if you read on, it looks like you are in for a brief
lesson--a thing which you dread, but which will stand you
in good stead when you visit this hallowed ground, direct your mind
over a space of 73 years and try to visualize what happened
here.

The year 1863 was an important milestone in the history of
the nation. It was on June 20th of that year that our fathers
went to fight for the Old Dominion and become a member of
the great army in the great fight.

The battle of Droop Mountain was fought on June 20, 1863, between
the Union and Confederate forces composed largely
of West Virginians, and numbering about 4,000
men. The battle was based on
the fact that the Confederate army was moving toward Durbin.

... formed a sort of outpost designed to protect Virginia from a general attack from the west. They lived on the country and found good pickings for man and beast from the rich bluegrass country.

A small Federal force under command of General William W. Averell and based on Elkins opposed the Confederates. Their mission was to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the main Federal line of rail communication from east to west. They were not of sufficient strength to undertake offensive operations against the Confederates and had to content themselves to play the role of a reservation force.

On the Kanawha River at the mouth of Gauley there was another small force of Federals under the command of General A. N. Slocum, with the mission of preventing a Confederate movement down the Kanawha towards the Ohio River.

Following General Lee's 1863 invasion of the north, which ended in disaster at Gettysburg, Averell's command was reinforced. He was ordered to drive the Confederates out of the Greenbrier County. These reinforcements brought his strength up to about 10,000 men, which gave him a small superiority in numbers. General Averell gathered his forces from the nearby farms in the Tygart Valley. He concentrated much of his infantry, thus making his force more effective in a test of his opponents.

... from Gauley ...
...
... towards the ...

occupied the northern reaches of the valley. When he learned that Averell was marching down the valley, General Echols proceeded to Droop Mountain with his main body, while he took up a defensive position with the idea of providing a rallying point for his advanced troops which were being driven back by the Federals, there to make a stand and stop the further advance of Averell. A line of breastworks and gun positions was constructed across the main road, which we now know as the "Seneca Trail" (Route 219) where it crosses the mountain.

Apparently General Echols had learned of the approach of General Duffie's force coming east from Cauley Bridge but left no considerable force at Lewisburg to oppose him. Averell's main body arrived in the vicinity of Hillsboro on the evening of November 4th. They established their outposts close to the foot of Droop Mountain and started immediately with the reconnaissance of the Confederate position. The entire day of November 5 was consumed in this reconnaissance, which developed the fact that the position was too strong to be taken to direct assault. There was a lot of skirmishing during the day and that evening General Averell decided upon his plan of battle. In the meantime General Duffie was approaching Lewisburg from the west.

The Battle

Early on the morning of November 6, 1862, General Averell organized a force of about 1100 men composed of the 18th Ohio Cavalry, the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry to march west and south from Hillsboro and, a detachment of six miles, to attack the left flank of the Confederate position on Droop Mountain. He

sent a small detachment out to the east to demonstrate against the flank of the Confederate position.

General Echols was content to defend his strong position on the mountain and apparently had no information that a federal force was operating on the left flank.

At 1:45 p.m., just when the skirmishing along the front was at its height, the Federal right flanking detachment broke in on the left flank and rear of the Confederate position. Averell pressed forward his assault up the mountain on the front and the left flanking detachment closed in. Echols threw in part of his reserves to meet the tide and for a short period of time there was some desperate fighting on top of the mountain. Seeing that the Federal flank force was closing in on his rear in an endeavor to gain access to Lewisburg, Echols sent in the last of his reserves and most of the troops he could withdraw from the main position to counter the assault. He succeeded in doing so and managed to withdraw his main force and get it on the road to Lewisburg. By four o'clock most of his troops were on the road in more or less orderly fashion and covered by an organized rear guard which covered the retreat. A rear guard passed through Lewisburg at about ten o'clock on the afternoon of November 7, just as Duffie's advance reached the northern entrance of the town.

General Echols did not go to Virginia, because he was wounded in the leg and had to be carried off the Confederates at Lewisburg. He learned the fact that his mounts had been killed and he was forced to abandon his horses. He was then carried to a hospital at Lewisburg. His wounds continued to worsen and he died there. He was buried in the Lewisburg cemetery and his remains were later moved to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

Decisive Battle

The battle of Droop Mountain was a decisive battle in that it expelled the Confederates from that section of West Virginia and from then on to the end of the war between the states, West Virginia was Federal territory.

In his report of the battle, General Echols states: "My artillery and trains were brought safely through with the exception of one brass howitzer belonging to Chapman's battery which broke down completely during the retreat and had to be left, this affording the enemy the only trophy of which they can 'boast.' This cannon is supposed to have been buried in the swamp on Droop Mountain, and although diligent search has been made it has not yet been found. It is hoped that it will be located in due time.

In the course of the conflict, Colonel James Cochran, commander of the 14th Virginia cavalry, was surrounded by a squad of Union soldiers and apparently doomed to capture. By some means, however, he managed to escape. Later in relating the story, he said: "Why, under the circumstances, he did not surrender," Cochran replied "If they had said 'Colonel, surrender' I would have said so. But they said, 'stop, you blankety-blank son of a gun,' and I would not accommodate any man who would say that to me."

The Union force engaged numbered 4,000 men suffered a heavy loss. The Confederates had 2,500 engaged and their losses were about 400 men.

Troops Engaged

On the Federal side the organizations were the 28th Ohio Infantry, Col. A. Moore; 10th West Virginia Infantry, Col. T. M. Smith; 2nd West Virginia Infantry, Col. P. W. Thompson; 8th West Virginia Infantry, Co. J. H. Oley; 14th Penn Cavalry, Col. T. d. Schoonmaker; and Gibson's Battalion and Batteries B and C, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery.

The Confederate organizations engaged were the 22nd Infantry, Col. J. S. Patton, First Battalion 23rd Virginia Infantry, Major W. P. Thompson; 8th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. P. Thompson; 14th Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. W. Arnett; 14th Virginia Cavalry, Co. Ferguson and an detachment of two battalions and two batteries.

Last year the State Conservation Commission, headed by Mr. Shawhan, acquired the site of the battle of Droop Mountain for \$14,000.00, under the direction of Capt. E. R. Lowery, and directed by the efficient Mr. J. P. Price, has been engaged in the task of restoring the battlefield to its war time aspect and transforming it into a park, which the people of West Virginia, and the State may have the privilege of enjoying on their own soil.

A map of the battlefield is being prepared and will be made available to visitors at the battlefield. The battlefield is a beautiful one and the views are of the highest quality. The battlefield is a beautiful one and the views are of the highest quality.

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Last year the State Conservation Commission, headed by Mr. E. B. Shawhen, acquired the site of the battle of Droop Mountain for \$100,000. The company 2508 000, under the management of E. B. Shawhen, and directed by the efficient Mr. E. B. Shawhen, has been engaged in the task of restoring the site to its war time aspect and transforming it into a national park, which the people of West Virginia, and the people of the whole country, have the privilege of enjoying on their vacation trips to that section of the country. A number of the old battle sites are now open to visitors at all times of the year, and the old battle sites are now open to visitors at all times of the year.

After The Civil War.

Proctor Lick, E. Va.
Postmaster
March 27, 1862

of State History will have served the purpose of inducing
them to do so.

After The Civil War

Wm. Lick, E. Pa.
Pocahontas, Va.
March 27, 1840

of State History will have served the purpose of inducing
them to do so.

Exhibit of History
Storer 1122, N. E.
Pocahontas, Va.
March 27, 1944

After The Civil War.

Because of the division of sentiment Pocahontas County suffered far more than other counties farther north or south. In many instances brother fought against brother. After the war was over, it was a subject not talked about because of the intense feeling that survived the war.

It used to make the Confederates grit their teeth when they saw the Union soldiers wear their blue army overcoats. When the first grand jury met, after the war, the blue overcoats predominated and the Confederates said it looked like a squad of Union soldiers.

(My grandfather I. W. Poage would never wear blue nor allow any member of his family to do so. He always said "You look too much like a ---- Yankee".)

When the first grand jury met was a sad day for the Confederates for most of the prominent Confederate warriors were indicted upon charges ranging from murder down. But the resentment occasioned by the war became somewhat lessened by the wisdom of the leading men and a condition of toleration was produced. While the soldiers continued to vote as they had shot, it was nothing more than healthy rivalry, and they worked together very well.

From 1928 W. Va. Blue
Book,
By, Andrew Price.

After the Civil War the Confederate soldiers were deprived of the rights of citizenship by their inability to take the test oath. Before a man could hold office, practice law and so forth, he must swear that he had not aided or abetted the Confederacy. This did not please Captain D. A. Storer who had been captain of the "Pocahontas Rescuers" and of Co. 1, 24th Virginia I. I. at the first opportunity presented, he put himself at the bar as a practicing attorney, took the oath and resumed his law work, where he left off. After the war the Confederates since the grand jury indicted him for perjury and he appealed to the Supreme Court, where the

Exhibit A. History
Stofof 11-11, 11-11
March 27, 11-11

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along for years. The case just naturally went by the board
when the new state (T. Va.) went democratic in 1870, a new constitution
was adopted, and the rights of southern sympathizers restored. Captain Stofer was
defended by Arthur Dayton. Mr. Dayton also successfully defended many other
Confederate soldiers who were indicted for murder after the Civil War in Pocahontas County.

Pocahontas Times -- July 9, 1931.

They talk about the days of Reconstruction as being trying times. In my
opinion the days of reconstruction dating from 1867 to the Reconstruction Act
were not half so perilous to the continuance of the country as the two years
from 1865-1867.

Here on the home farm, five sons showed up in 1865, and one had perished
in the war. The instant need of things were rail fences, live stock, and a
crop of corn. Like most soldiers all they asked or hoped for was a chance to
get to work again. Instead they felt that they were under the shadow of serving
time in prison for treason.

From Pocahontas Times- Jan 16, 1930
By, Calvin Price. He has reference to
the Price family - his father and five
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In war, families none of the sons returned as was the case in the Poase
family. They sent two sons into the service, both were killed. From the
Price family, there were five sons enlisted. Two, George and Robert were killed.
James lost an arm and the other two were wounded. Their names were John and
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Price History.

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The new state was formed while a large number of the county militiamen were in the rebel army. These "Rebels" represented, to a large extent, the landed property owners of Pocahontas county. When these returned from their service, it was to find much of their property demolished, their confederate money worthless, and in 1866 they were deprived of their right of vote.

In 1870 those persons who had been disfranchised were again given the privilege to vote, and the old County Court was reestablished as it had existed prior to 1863.

From - Index to Records of Pocahontas County

In Pearl Buck's Book "The Exile" which is a story of her mother Caroline Gulding who lived at Hillsboro, she tells many things that happened in that vicinity during the Civil War. The Guldings were surrounded by slave owning neighbors, yet they had been taught to have a horror of owning human beings, and since they owned no slaves felt they had no right of fight. Yet they were to move to Virginia to fight against her and so declared themselves neutral. This of course did not make them popular and there was some threatening manner against them. Yet none of their neighbors came out openly against them. However one day when a band of southern soldiers came for the son Cornelius, who was an able bodied young man. When he refused to go they undertook to force him to go. They put him on a horse, but his mother clung to his leg and refused to let go. They were thus forced to let him go. He went to a cabin on Droop Mountain and for the two remaining years of the war lived there alone. He raised a garden and sent it to his family at night. Therefore when the Little Boreas was sent to the front during a winter season, when fields are devastated and barns and

houses are the dreadful day when north and south met in the battle of Gettysburg. Cornelius was forced to hide in a cave that day and when the fighting was over he came out and found his family had been killed. He then went to the field and found his mother and sister had been killed.

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One of the dreadful days when north and south met in the battle of Gettysburg, Cornelius was forced to hide in a cave that day and when the fighting was over he was the only one who could help. He was the only one who could help.

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She tells that the armies at first were gay and assured, then shaken and
surprised, then weary and desperate, and at last despairing and vanquished.
Yet more dreadful than these were the armies of the victors, sweeping triumph-
antly over the fertile fields, devastating conquerors.

When defeat was accepted, a fever to begin life was everywhere present.
During these four years there had been no school as the men had been fighting
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Mr Paul H. Baker

I am sending you a list of the Old Soldiers of the Civil War I have been very careful in making up this list of the Companies, this is a record that is hard to find, in fact part of it is not in the records perfectly as I have it written up. One of the old Soldiers of Pocahontas kept a Diary the Company "G" which he had printed a few years ago. And many of the facts that he had secured in his record are not in the Archives. And a few of the facts of the Records in the Archives mention a few things the Diary of the Old Soldier don't have.

By placing the two together they will coincide perfectly with the U.S. History this Roster of the Company "G" of the 31st Virginia Regiment is as near Authentic as any person of this generation can make it.

I hope that this ^{new} list of Companies will be printed as carefully as possible The Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Union, look to such records as the foundation of their Organizations.

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R. W. Brown (Research worker in Pocahontas)

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This Company along with the Companies of Pocahontas County was in nearly all the principal engagements of the Civil War. Company " G " was at Gettysburg with the 31st Virginia, under EWELLS CORPS, EARLYS DIVISION, Brig - General William Smith, a Brigade, who commanded the 31st Regt, 49th Va Regt and the 52nd Va Regt,

The Va 31st Regt, was commanded by Col- John S. Hoffman of which 27 were killed

The 49th Va, Regt, was commanded by Col- Gibson, of which 100 were killed.

The 52nd Va, Regt, was commanded by Co- James Skinner of which 15 were killed.

The Company " G " of the 31st Va Regt didn't hold together after the Battle of Spottsylvania, the encounter at the " Bloody Angle" which was May 2nd 1864.

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NUMBER OF COMPANY "D" 1st REGIMENT OF VIRGINIA I. O. O. A.

VOLUNTEERS : (Made up mostly of Soldiers of Pocahontas County)

Compiled from the Muster and Pay Rolls from September 1st 1861, to Feb 26th 1864
on file in the West Virginia Department of Archives and History.

Organized at Greenbank, and Mustered into service at Huttonsville, May 1861.
Engagements at Greenbank, Laurel Hill, and Top Allegany.

James Crawford Arbogast, Captain May 29th 1861.

James Crawford Arbogast was promoted to Major Vice. When J.H. Chenoweth was killed
at Port Republic June 9th 1862.

George W. Siple, 1st Lieut. May 29th 1861.

James Franklin Gun, 2nd Lieut. May 29th 1861.

Sidney Buckner, 1st Lieut, May 29th 1861. Promoted from 2nd Sergeant, Command Co- 62.

C.E. Buckner 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, resigned Nov 14th 1862.

Elmer Wilfong, 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, Commanded Company after Nov 1862-
was wounded at Gettysburg on July 3rd 1863.

John R. Verwieck, 2nd Lieut, May 29th 1861 Promoted from 1st Sergeant, wounded
at Port Republic June 8th 1862. Prisoner June 19th 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

William P. Hall, 1st Sergeant May 29th 1861. Wounded 12th of May 1864 (at the
Bloody Angle - at Spottsylvania

George W. Arbogast 2nd Sgt, May 29th 1861, Wounded Port Republic June 9th 1862 at
Port Republic, Killed Spottsylvania May 12th 1864 (in the Bloody Angle)

James Williamson 2nd Sergeant May 29th 1861. Killed at Spottsylvania May 12 1864

James W. Wether, 3rd Sergeant March 17th 1862. Wounded, and Prisoner Fort Steadman-
March 27th 1862.

James W. Wether, 3rd Sergt, March 17th 1862, died at Staunton Nov 8th 1862.

James W. Wether, 4th Sergt May 29th 1861 absent after Nov 1862

James W. Wether 4th Sergt March 17th 1862

James W. Wether, 4th Sergt, May 29th 1862. Killed Port Republic June 9th 1862

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Cas. Buckner 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, resigned Nov 14th 1862.

Elmer Wilcox, 2nd Lieut May 29th 1861, Commanded Company after Nov 1862-
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John A. Warwick, 2nd Lieut, May 29th 1861 Promoted from 1st Sergeant, wounded
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Robert A. Loefer, 3rd Sergeant March 17th 1862. Wounded, and Prisoner Fort Steadman-
March 17th 1862.

John M. Kerr, 3rd Bergt, March 17th 1862, Died at Staunton Nov 8th 1862.

George W. Siple 4th Bergt May 29th 1861 absent after Nov 1862

James H. Williamson 4th Bergt March 17th 1862

Robert A. Loefer, 3rd Bergt, May 29th 1861 Killed Port Republic June 9th 1862

John P. Arner, 1st Corp Mar 17th 1862.

John W. Hughes 2nd Corp. March 17th 1862

Samuel Wilcox, Corp May 29th 1861.

Victor Campbell 2nd Corp 1861 June 22nd 1861, died of wounds at White Hall, July 27 1862.

Henry Shaw's, Corp June 22nd 1861

John Wilcox 3rd Corp March 17th 1861.

George E. Arbaugh, 4th Corp, March 17th 1862.

Samuel C. Lindsey May 29th 1862. (4th Corp.)

PRIVATE ENLISTED REMARKS.

Wible, John A. May 29th 1861. died of wounds at June 9th 1862 at Port Republic.

For Leonard. May 29th 1861. Substitute for D. V Ruckman.

Barner Allen C. June 22nd 1861.

Severage George A. May 26th 1861. Wounded at the Top Allegheny mountain Dec 13th 1861

Severage William M.

Seard, Col E. June 22nd 1861, died Sept 28th 1861.

Carpenter Crawford, March 17th 1862.

Carney Andrew J. March 17th 1862.

Carpenter or Yarnes, March 17th 1862 Died of wounds at Port Republic June 9th 1862.

Carpenter John V. March 17th 1862. Wounded at Hazel River Aug 22nd 1862., absent

after Jan 1863. Died from Disease

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862, Died from wounds at Port Republic. June 9th 1862

Carpenter Charles March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Carpenter James March 17th 1862.

Carpenter, March 17th 1862 discharged on account of age.

Carpenter, March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Carpenter, March 17th 1862.

Carpenter, March 17th 1862. Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862

Carpenter, March 17th 1862. Wounded near Perry 1861

Carpenter, March 17th 1862. Died of wounds at Port Republic June 9th 1862

John P. Archer, 1st Corp Mar 17th 1862

John W. Hughes 2nd Corp. March 17th 1862

Maxwell (Kilfoyle) Corp May 29th 1861.

Robert Campbell 2nd Corp 1861 June 22nd 1861, died of wounds near White Hall July 27 1862.

Henry Shaw's, Corp June 22nd 1861

George Wallace 3rd Corp March 17th 1861.

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after Feb 1863. Died from Disease

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862, Died from wounds at Port Republic June 9th 1862

Carpenter George March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

Carpenter George March 17th 1862.

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862 discharged on account of age

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Carpenter George, March 17th 1862.

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862. Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862. Wounded near Romney 1861

Carpenter George, March 17th 1862. Died of wounds at Port Republic June 9th 1862

1. S. Beverly P. died of disease 1862.

1. S. William May 29th 1861. Captured Sept 18th 1862 exchanged, but
never returned to the Company.

1. S. George, May 29th 1861.

1. S. Robert K. May 29th 1861.

1. S. F. Fride, May 29th 1861.

1. S. M. S. P. May 29th 1861.

1. S. Walterman Levi May 29th 1861 Transferred to Company "A" 25th Virginia Infantry.

1. S. Hamilton James G. May 29th 1861. Taken prisoner, exchanged again captured and exchanged
was wounded May 5th 1864, at the Wilderness Battle.

1. S. Hovener Harvey May 29th 1861. wounded at Cold Harbor May 30th 1864.

1. S. Hicks, Charles B. May 29th 1861.

1. S. Hicks William E.

1. S. Hicks C. K. May 29th 1861.

1. S. Hest John C. Killed Port Republic June 9th 1862.

1. S. Hester James. May 29th 1861. Missing at Winchester July 19th 1864.

1. S. Hest Samuel H. May 29th 1861.

1. S. Hest John C. Died in Prison.

1. S. Hest Thomas V. March 17th 1862. Died of Wounds at Port Republic June 9th 1862.

1. S. Hest Thomas, March 17th 1862. Killed at Port Republic June 9th 1862

1. S. Hest Robert, March 17th 1862.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862 Wounded Spottsylvania May 12th 1864. Prisoner Fort Steadman 1865

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862 taken prisoner, and exchanged.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862.

1. S. Hest, May 29th 1861 wounded at the Battle of Port Republic.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862.

1. S. Hest, March 17th 1862 died of wounds Spottsylvania, May 12th 1864.

March 17th 1862. died of wounds at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

March 29th 1862.

March 29th 1862. Wounded at Dumore July 25th 1862, taken Prisoner at South Fork Pendleton County, exchanged at Vicksburg.

March 29th 1862. made prisoner at Point Lookout April 5th 1865.

March 29th 1862 Killed Cedar Creek October 19th 1864.

March 17th 1862, wounded Wilderness May 6th 1864.

March 17th 1862 Died of wounds at Gaines Mill July 20th 1862.

March 17th 1862. wounded Wilderness Battle May 5th 1864.

March 29th 1862, killed Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

March 17th 1862; Wounded at Cedar Run Aug 9th 1862. returned to Company Sep 1864, transferred to Company "F" 19th Virginia Cavalry.

March 17th 1862, Discharged on account of his age.

June 22nd 1862. died October 24th 1862

March 29th 1862 Died of disease 1862.

June 25th 1862.

June 25th 1862.

March 29th 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.

March 29th 1862. Killed at the Wilderness Battle May 6th 1864.

March 17th 1862. taken Prisoner at Strasburg, June 2nd 1862.

Prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness.

June 22nd 1862.

George H.

March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.

March 29th 1862.

March 29th 1862, wounded October 19th 1864 at Farrow.

March 29th 1862. killed at the Wilderness Battle May 6th 1864.

March 17th 1862.

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 ... June 22nd 1867.
 ...
 ... March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.
 ...
 ... May 29th 1862, wounded October 3rd 1861 at Fortow.
 ...
 ...
 ...

May 12th 1861.
 "Schur" March 17th 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.
 "Andrew J. Wounded Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.
 "William T. March 17th 1862.
 "Taylor. March 17th 1862.
 Thomas John B. March 17th 1862. wounded Cedar Run, missing after Sept 1862.
 Taylor Andrew I March 17th 1862. taken prisoner parolled.
 Taylor Jacob K. March 17th 1862.
 Tracy George March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.
 Tracy James A. Sept 12th 1862. transferred from Co "F" 19th Va Cavalry Feb 24th 1864.
 Tracy William March 17th 1862. Killed near Fairfax C, H, Sept 1st 1862.
 Tacy James May 29th 1862. Died October 8th 1861.
 Wolf, Phillip. May 29th 1861. Captured October 3rd 1861 at Battle Greenbrier (Barrow,
 Wallace James May 29th 1861. Wounded at the Wilderness Battle May 5th 1864.
 Warwick Peter H. May 29th 1862. Wounded at Fort Republic June 9th 1862.
 Wilfong Daniel March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.
 Wilfong Elias March 17th 1862. Wounded at Manassas
 Wilfong William G.
 Wilfong John E. March 17th 1861 Wounded at Sharpsburg 1862.
 Wilfong Henry.
 Wilfong George W. March 17th 1861
 Wilfong John Wounded at Fort Republic June 9th 1862
 Woodell Patrick, March 17th 1861. Killed at Fort Republic June 9th 1862
 Woodell Andrew J.
 Woodell Aaron, March 17th 1861 Died near Valley Mills May 1862.
 "Henry A. March 17th 1862. taken prisoner June 9th 1862, parolled at
 "Foy, Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864 prisoner March 27th 1865 Fort Sumner.
 "William. April 2nd 1862 Det. Bar Trans July 5th 1862 killed at
 "Run Feb 6th 1865.

May 12th 1861.
 March 17th 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.
 Andrew J. Wounded Spottsylvania May 12th 1864.
 March 17th 1862
 March 17th 1862.
 March 17th 1862. wounded Cedar Run, missing after Sept 1862.
 March 17th 1862. taken prisoner paroled.
 March 17th 1862.
 March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.
 A. Sept 12th 1862. transferred from Co "F" 19th Va Cavalry Feb 24th 1864.
 March 17th 1862. Killed near Fairfax C, H, Sept 1st 1862.
 May 29th 1862. Died October 8th 1861.
 May 29th 1861. Captured October 3rd 1861 at Battle Greenbrier (Barrow,
 May 29th 1861. Wounded at the Wilderness Battle May 5th 1864.
 May 29th 1862. Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862.
 March 17th 1862. Discharged on account of his age.
 March 17th 1862. Wounded at Manassas
 William G.
 March 17th 1861 wounded at Sharpsburg 1862.
 Henry.
 March 17th 1861
 John Wounded at Port Republic June 9th 1862
 March 17th 1861. Killed at Port Republic June 9th 1862
 Andrew J.
 March 17th 1861 Died near Valley Mills May 1862.
 March 17th 1861. taken prisoner June 9th 1862, paroled at
 May 12th 1864 prisoner March 27th 1865 Fort Steadman
 April 2nd 1862 Det, Ber Trans July 5th 1862 killed at
 Feb 6th 1865.

RECORD OF KVF TS.

November 1861 James Crawford Arbogast Commanding No date.

from the 31st of December 1861, Feb 28th 1862, Camp Allegheny, James Crawford Arbogast
Commanding. Aggregate 46 men. Major of Regiment having being killed June 9th 1862

J. C. Arbogast being the next Senior officer has been acting Major.

No date - Lieut Ruckman Commanding - aggregate 63 men one Sgt, 2 Corp, and
11 privates deserted. (Only missing at time of report)

Nov 2nd 1862-- Camp near Berryville, Lieut Elisha Wilfong commanding
Company aggregate 54 men, 14 sick 25 on duty 1 on extra duty.

December 31st 1862 Camp near Front Royal 47 names on Roll
E. Wilfong Commanding.

February 1863 Camp near Port Royal, Elisha Wilfong Lieut Commanding
aggregate 52 men, 26 fit for duty six on detached service.

May 30th 1863, Camp Buffalo Gap Lieut E. Wilfong commanding aggregate
52 men 2 sick, 2 absent, 2 on extra duty, 48 present fit for duty.

October 31st 1863. Camp 4th Va Brigade. John R. Warwick 2nd Lieut
Commanding 38 aggregate 27 present for duty..

Feb 29th 1864 Camp near Summerville Ford, Elisha Wilfong 2nd Lieut commanding
Aggregate 40 men 22 present for duty..

It appears by the foregoing list of soldiers that there was
a reorganization of the Company in the the beginning of the second year,
it is a fact that some of the men enlisted in the first year of the war was
enlisted in the same Company at a given date in the second year.

It is also stated that there was a great number of Confederate Soldiers
who made the crosses after the Civil war in Pocahontas County who were enlisted
outside of Pocahontas County, and by this fact is not enlisted
in the same Company.

RECORD OF KVF TS.

1861 James Crawford Arbogast Commanding No date.

for the 31st of December 1861, Feb 28th 1862, Camp Allegheny, James Crawford Arbogast commanding. Aggregate 46 men. Major of Regiment having being killed June 9th 1862

J. Arbogast being the next Senior officer has been acting Major.

No date - Lieut Ruckman Commanding - aggregate 63 men one Sgt, 2 Corp, and 11 privates deserted. (Only missing at time of report)

Nov 2nd 1862-- Camp near Berryville, Lieut Elisha Wilfong commanding Company aggregate 54 men, 14 sick 25 on duty 7 on extra duty.

December 31st 1862 Camp near Front Royal 47 names on Roll E. Wilfong Commanding.

February 1863 Camp near Port Royal, Elisha Wilfong Lieut Commanding aggregate 52 men, 26 fit for duty six on detached service.

May 30th 1863, Camp Buffalo Gap Lieut E. Wilfong commanding aggregate 52 men 2 sick, 2 absent, 2 on extra duty, 28 present fit for duty.

October 31st 1863, Camp 4th Va Brigade, John R. Warwick 2nd Lieut commanding 38 aggregate 27 present for duty,.

Feb 29th 1864 Camp near Summerville Ford, Elisha Wilfong 2nd Lieut commanding Aggregate 40 men 28 present for duty..

It appears by the foregoing list of soldiers that there was a reorganization of the Company in the the beginning of the second year, it is a fact that some of the men enlisted in the first year of the war was enlisted in the same Company at a given date in the second year.

It is also stated that there was a great number of Confederate Soldiers who made the F homes after the Civil war in Pocahontas County who were enlisted in the same Company out side of Pocahontas Count., and by this fact is not enlisted in the same Company.

COMPANY - A - 62nd VIRGINIA REGIMENT Pocahontas County.

HENRY SMITH Captain (wounded at New Market)

J. M. SIPLE 1st Lieut.

G. W. WILSBERRY 2nd Lieut.

W. B. HUDSON 3rd Lieut.

Argusite, John.

Barnett, James,

Barnett, Thomas,

Beverage Levi, (wounded at Cold harbor)

Beverage Joseph,

Beverage Jacob,

Caswell George, (killed at Fort Republic)

Crouch, Silvester,

Dean, William,

Duller, Francis,

Figgins George,

Ford William,

Ford Wilmford,

Foley John,

Friel William,

Friel John,

Gallford, Dallas, (wounded at New Market)

Geiger Godfrey,

Geiger John A.

Griffin, Ervey,

Harper, Gordon,

Harper John,

Harper Edward,

Harper William (killed at Beverly)

Harper Peter,

COMPANY - A - 62nd VIRGINIA REGIMENT Pocahontas County.

HENRY SMITH Captain (wounded at New Market)

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Beverage Levi, (wounded at Cold harbor)

Beverage Joseph,

Beverage Jacob,

Cassell George, (killed at Fort Republic)

Crouch, Silvester,

Dean, William,

Fulmer, Cramin,

Figgins George,

Ford William,

Ford Wipford,

Foley John,

Friel William,

Friel John,

Gelford, Dallas, (wounded at New Market)

Geiger Godfrey,

Geiger John A.

Gilbert, Ervey,

Grier, Gordon,

Grier James,

Grier Edward,

Grier James (killed at Beverly)

Grier James,

Kittle March :

Kittle , George.

Kittle , Squire.

Killingworth, John W.

McCloud, Lash,

McLaughlin, George,

McLaughlin, Jacob, (Killed at Cedar Creek)

Robert McLaughlin.

Merritt, John, (Wounded at New Market)

Messersly, Granville

Puffintarger, Jonas,

Phillips, Cloud,

Phillips, Randolph,

Phillips, George,

Rucker, William,

Rucker Ballard.

Sutton, George,

Swink, Jack,

Switzer William,

Thorp Jones, (Killed at Beverly)

Thorp, Morris (Wounded at Cedar Creek)

Thorp Peter, (wounded at New Market)

Thorp, Thomas,

Thorp, Josiah

Thorp, John,

Thorp, Jacob,

Thorp, George,

Thorp, John,

Thorp, John,

White, Baxter,

White, Asariah,

Wise , William, (Wounded at New Market)

Vice, William. (Wounded at New Market)

... .. Philippi, Howell,
... .. Port Republic, seven days fight around Richmond,
... .. Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Gettysburg, Vicksburg
and Wilderness. In the latter the 5th Regiment was captured, Seventeen men
were captured. They were first taken to go at least to Vicksburg, then
... .. eleven of the captured lived through the war, the others
... ..

... .. historical sketches of Potomac
... .. by the Rev. W. Price.

2016
par 1 A was engaged in the following battles: Phillippi, McDowell,
Winchester, Opeo Keyo, Fort Republic, seven days fight around Richmond,
Crafter Mountain, Fredricksburg, Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Mine Run,
and Wilderness. In the latter the 25th Regiment was captured Seventeen men of
Company (F) were captured. they were first taken to point lookout, Md., thence to
Ft. Mifflin, N. Y. Eleven of the seventeen lived through the war, the others
died prisoners.

(This above note is taken from Historical sketches of Pocahontas
County History By the Rev Wm T. Price.)

15th Reg- Virginia Infantry C.S.A.

D.A Stopher, Captain.

J.H. McLaughlin 1st Lieutenant

Angus, Timothy	Swadley, James,	Varnor, David A.
Alderman, Andy, C.	Egan Charles,	Weaver, C.W
Akers, James H.	Ervine William H.	Weaver, Eugene
Arbogast, Daniel,	Friel, M. A.	Ware, William T.
Boon, B B.	Grandfield, John.	Ware George,
Burr, George.	Griffin, M.P.	Ware Benjamin
Burr, Fredrick,	Grames Peter,	Willihan, Michael
Burr, William,	Gannon, William,	Willihan, Pat
Bradley, James,	Gannon, C. S.	Wagh, Levi.
Cortett, Lestoe, H.	Hannah, Robert,	
Cleek, Peter L.	Hannah, Joseph	
Cash, George H.	Helmick, George A,	
Carpenter, William H.	Henson, William H	
Cole, William,	Hogsette, William, H.	
CORLESON, Joe,	Hogold, C.E.	
Ly. ne, Ence, "Oore Low,	Harold, B.B.	
Oore Paul,	Hamilton, A.G.	
McLaughlin, H. P.	Jordan, Joseph J.	
Mar, Patrick	Slaven, W.W.	
More, Michael	Seebart, Emily K	
Miller, Sylvester,	Sivey, Cain, H	
Moss, J.W.	Shannon, James	
Oriarty, Pat,	Shannon, Michael	
Polos, John	Smith, Louis	
Reese, John H.	Simmons, C A,	
Reese, J.W.	Stewart, B F.	
Reese, John H.		

19th VIRGINIA CAVALRY, C.S. & POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST Va.

Wm. L. JACKSON, COLONEL,

Wm P. THOMPSON Lieut - COLONEL,

Wm L. Mc Neal, CAPTAIN.

J. Woods Price 1ST Lieut

JOHN J. BEARD, #3rd LIEUT-

Geo W. SIPLE, 1st Lieut.

Arbogast, Paul,

Armentrout, Chas,

Bruffey, William, (Adjutant ---)

Beard, Chas W. wounded near Winchester)

Barnett, Stephen,

Bennett, Granville,

Bennett, Levi

Burner Chas C.

Brown Robert B. (from Washington)

Cockley, Wm H.

Carpenter Hugh,

Callison, Thomas H.

Cochran, Geo B

Cochran, Samuel,

Cochran Thomas,

Culler, Geo,

Collins Wm H.

Clark Samuel T.

Clark, James.

Cochran, John,

Cochran, Wm H.

Cochran, Richard H.

Harrison Albrecht,
 Alford, Harrison,
 Alford, James,
 Cap Jos C,
 Callispio, Wm
 Cus John E.
 Cannon, Cyrus H.
 Hartman, Wm,
 Hartman Peter,
 Hamilton, Chas, (from Bath Co,)
 Hannah, Robert,
 Havenar, Irish,
 Havenar Samuel,
 Hull, Joseph,
 Jackson, Geo W.
 Jackson, John D.
 Kinnison, Wm E.
 Kinnison, Nat. G. B.
 Kerr, David,
 Kerr, Jas D.
 Kerr, Jacob,
 Kerr, Andrew,
 Kyle, Sinclair,
 Kelison, Jos A.
 Kelison Chas.
 Kelison, Emel C.
 K. K. K. Anthony,
 Leckridge, Jas T.
 Liron, John
 L. K. K.

Lowery Robert,
 Mc Neal Geo S.
 McNeal Andrew G.
 McNeal/Andrew John,
 Mc Neal John A,
 McDavitt John,
 McCoy G, Wash-
 McCoy Noah D.
 Mc Laughlin Geo
 McLaughlin Jan,
 McCarty Dee,
 Morrison Jas,
 Murphry, Thas.
 Overholt, Wm H.
 Phillips, Geo.
 Swblard Geo R.
 Price, Calvin J.
 Price James H.
 Poage, Wm H.
 Payne Wm H.
 Puffenbarger, Jas
 Pullin, Adam C.
 Pugh, Wilson,
 Pugh, Curtis,
 Ruckman, Sidney,
 Ruckman Chas,
 Rider, Hestekink,
 Rouey, Dr
 Ramsey,
 Ruckman, Jas H.

Stulting, Nicholas,

Sutton, Samuel J.

Sutton Geo M.

Slaven Lanty,

Slaven Randolph,

Sharp Henry,

Shisler, Jas.

Sheets , William,

Shiflett, Samuel,

Sharp, Andrew,

Taylor, Wm-

Umphreys, Madison,

Vanreenan, John.

Wooddellⁱ Jacob,

Wilfong^y John,

Wilfongⁱ , David ,

Walton Frank W.

Wilmoth Wm L.

Wilkinson, Alfred,

DOUGLASS COUNTY

1894-1895

COMPANY "I" 15th Cavalry U.S.A.

Captain J.W. Marshall (Randolph Co)

1st Lieut. J.W. Marshall "

2nd Lieut. George Gay "

3rd Lieut. Jacob Simmons

Orderly Sergeant Levi Gay,

" " Jacob Ward, (Randolph)

" " Ed A. Moore

1st Andrew	Dilley Thomas, Logan Jacob		
2nd Robert	Farley Andy,	McCutchan John,	Ratliff William,
3rd Geo,	Farley Wm,	McCalpin Wm,	Ratliff Jas M.
4th Wm Hugh	Fox Jasper,	McClinton W M.	Corrison James, W Dwyer
5th Samuel,	Gay Joseph,	McLaughlin Harper,	Manly John
6th Adam,	Gun McBride,	McLaughlin Geo,	
7th George,	Gun Ervin	McLaughlin Andrew, (Lieut)	
8th Marshall,	Galford-Brown	McLaughlin John C.	
9th Henry	Gain Clayton,	Moore Mack,	
10th Wm L.	Moore William,	Moore Samuel,	
11th Thomas	Harper P. W.	Perry William,	
12th	Harper P. W.	Painter Wm	
13th	Hamilton, George	Pease Wm,	
14th	Hamilton J. D.	(from Bath	
15th	Howard William,	Prophet Adam,	
16th John R.	Hall, A. J.	Shoats Henry,	
17th	Wapp Thomas,	Simmons Adam,	
18th	Wapp Henry,	Simmons Jacob,	
19th	Wapp W. M.	Simmons Jessie,	
20th	Wapp John,		
21st	Wapp John,		
22nd	Wapp John,		



1

Foxhall A. Daingerfield was Captain of Company " G " (of the Bath Squadron)
John Andrew Warwick 2nd Lieutenant by brevet

[illegible]

Union Soldiers

Greene County, taken as a majority supported the Southern Confederacy. There was no Union Companies organized in the County. There were but very few Union Soldiers in the Greenbank District, and only about 40 Union Soldiers in the entire County. But from Pocahontas County there were about 20 soldiers enlisted in the Company "I" of the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, U.S.A. All the names that are available are as follows.

Dunham, Perry.
Barlow, Wesley
Duncan, J.H.
Grimes, Peter H.
Grimes Frank.
Grimes Zane R.
Gay, Alfred D.
Grimes Clark.
Hannan, J. B.
Kelly John.
Kelly, C. B.
Kelly Calvin.
Kelly W. A.
McCarty George.
Sims W. H.
Sims D. K.
Sharp C. W. D.
Sharp Abraham.
Tyler John W.
Vaughn Beverly.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Jurnita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

Chapter 4

August 16, 1940

LYNCHINGS in POCAHONTAS COUNTY

There have been no lynchings in the county for two generations and the three that we have record of took place during the Civil War. The following is taken from the Pocahontas Times for January 30, 1903, and was written by Calvin Price.

In January 1862, a colored man belonging to John H. Warwick was taken by a mob, from the jail in Hunterville, and hanged on a tree.

Men Henry Arbogast and Eli Buzzard were taken from their homes and shot near the roadside. Their bodies were found next day. (I have sent something in on this before)

Timothy Alderman of ~~Lower~~ ^{Southards} Creek was taken from his home and taken to death in the woods near the bridge at Minnehaha Springs. His body was not found for three weeks. Whether all were killed the same night, I do not know. I do know that Timothy Alderman was killed on the night of January 22, 1862. The reason of the inflamed feeling against these men was the fact that they were Union sympathizers. They had been accused of giving information to the Federal forces as to the location of Confederate soldiers who were camped in various places in the county that winter.

Timothy Alderman was one of several who had warning that they were to be killed. He was preparing to hide himself in the mountains for a few days to dry when the lynch mob came for him.

he was 56 years 11 months and 28 days old the day he was murdered,
 1881. He was found February 9. He left a widow and eight small
 children, the youngest a daughter of two years, who sickened and
 died with diphtheria about the day her father was found. They were
 buried in the same grave.

Two of his granddaughters, Mrs. J. H. Kellison and Mrs.
 Lanty Anderson sent me a poem written some years after by Mary
 Ann Alderman and here it is.

Attend dear friends, while we relate

A sad and solemn story;

How treacherous wicks and bloody men

With hearts and hands all gory,

Three years ago, now past and gone

Here in this neighborhood;

Murdered a Christian Union man

And called it all for good.

He was a pious, harmless man

All wicked men did shun,

He told them that secession

Was anything but fun.

But oh, my heart, it bleeds to think

What ever a lid divine;

How murderers came at close of day

And took this man aside.

They took him from his home,

And those he loved so dear,
no more to see their smiling faces
Nor their sweet voices hear.

They took him just three miles from home,
Along the darksome way;
And there the murderers murdered him,
Down in a field he lay.

For three long weeks in hopeless woe,
Friends searched for him in vain,
When lo, one stormy winter eve
They him beheld again.

Yes, there the loving father lay
The murdered man was found;
His face was buried in the snow,
And frozen to the ground.

But soon he was taken home,
And there was laid to rest;
No more to be with those he loved,
But he was with the blessed.

The widow and the orphans left,
As much their wretched lot;
Wept and like Rachel, they refused
Because their friend is not.

But God has said that He will be
 A husband and a friend,
 A father to the orphan child
 And aid and comfort lend.

Then weep no more, ye mourning friends,
 But ask to be forgiven;
 When you may meet the one you love
 In that bright home in Heaven.

The rosebud now is bursting forth,
 Around that peaceful spot;
 Where slumbers his mouldered frame,
 But he is not forgot.

Perhaps the learner of this song
 His name would like to see;
 Timothy Alderman it was
 While he on earth did be.

Mrs. John Lee another granddaughter gave me this clipping
 when I was at her home getting material on their church. She says
 that a man claimed to have had a dream and said that he saw Alderman's
 body at a certain spot. They went to this place and did find the
 body, but they always thought this man knew something more than
 that he was a dream.

(I am sending this because I thought it might
 help to show the feelings brought on by the
 war.)

Civil War

Shortly after the Civil War a political orator waved the bloody flag at Edray and urged the people to vote the way they had shot. Rev. John Vaughn replied to him something like this: "The war is over. It is our duty to promote peace. I had a son in the Confederate army and I had a son in the Union army. If the hostilities continue, the factions will be holding their basket dinners in different hollows." This was the last effort on the part of any speaker to make a bloody flag speech in this county.

From 1926 W. Va. Blue Book

* (rad) The Civil War marked the division line in this county between the old and the new. The thinking men in the county were especially interested in the 1870 in introducing appliances that the soldiers had observed on their campaigns. This was the line of demarkation between the sickle and the grain cradle, the flintlock rifle and the repeating rifle, the introduction of the steam engine and the portable sawmill to take the place of the water turned mill, kerosene lamps for candle light. M. A. Friel of near Clover Lick owned the first kerosene lamp ever in the county in 1865.

But more than anything else that spurred the business men of Pocahontas County was the success of James E. A. Gibbs, of Marlinton, who after the Civil War found he was rich because of the success of a chain stitch sewing machine he had invented just before the war.

The older citizens of today have seen the adoption of such things as the steam engine, sewing machine (1872), turbine wheel, telephone (1898), printing ships (1892) bread mills, and many more. On the other hand, during this period, we lost a great many skilled workmen such as candlemakers, ferrriers, shoemakers, weavers, spinners, taylor, harnessmakers, saddlers, stonemasons and the like. This was especially true after the covered wagons began to make regular trips to bring in freight from Millers, Blounton, Huttonsville, and Renovo and with the coming of the railroads in 1901 they became fewer and fewer.

The industrial developments were gradual. This county developed along with the general developments of Virginia through the building of turnpikes in the 1830 so.

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At this time our natural resources were practically untouched. Agriculture and raising of live stock were the chief industries.

(green) Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the early settlers of Pocahontas County. Because travel was difficult and transportation facilities were meager, the settlers were compelled to be practically self sustaining. Gardening, together with the growing of small patches of buckwheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, largely constituted the early farming enterprises. Later cattle, sheep, and hogs were introduced principally for wild wool and meat to supplement the supply of wild game and fish that was an important source of food and clothing. Trapping furnished furs and skins that could be traded for the few supplies not produced at home. The bottom lands were generally devoted to grain and hay, and the adjacent slopes were cleared and used for pasture. The land has always been farmed, for the most part, in small tracts by the owners. Few slaves were owned and the freeing of them did not affect agriculture.

Between 1880 and 1890 the production of all grains and crops increased materially. The total acreage in all grains has remained fairly constant since 1890, but acreage in certain crops have fluctuated considerably. Corn has been in the lead at all times followed by either wheat or oats. Hay increased from 10,817 acres in 1879 to 15,136 acres in 1889 and has increased very little since, but the acre yield has been more than doubled. Since 1900 the total number of hogs and cattle has dropped off slightly, but the number of sheep raised and the production of wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs have increased considerably. The acreage occupied by potatoes and garden crops most of which are grown for home use, fluctuates from year to year.

Between 1880 and 1910 the number of farms steadily increased from 682 to 1,198, the latter figure being only 3 below that given by the 1930 census report. As the size of the farms has decreased slightly in the last 50 years, the total amount of land in farms has remained fairly constant.

Poor transportation facilities, long distance from markets, and the need of cash income forced the farmers of this section in early days to turn to the production of beef. Even now with railroad shipping available, it remains the largest source of income. Formerly all cattle, when ready for market, were driven overland. To outside markets, principally Pittsburg, Baltimore and Clarksburg. Many were sold as feeders

the Shenandoah and Potomac Valleys to the east and were later marketed from there.

Initially all the cattle were sold grass fattened.

Farming methods and management were governed largely by the steepness of the land and the size of the farm. Soon after transportation facilities became available the larger land owners brought in mowing machines, reapers, buggy rakes and wagons, but on the smaller patch farms and on steep or stony lands, much of the work was still done by hand, and continues to even today.

* (red) from---Foothootas Times --- 1929
by --- Andrew Price

* (green) From---Report on Poca. County
by --- Dr. B. H. Williams of the U. S. Depart. of Agri.